

KENNEDY'S FAC SIMILE COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTE DETECTOR & COIN BOOK.

Furnished Free of Charge to all advance paying Subscribers to their

BANK NOTE REVIEW.

KENNEDY & BROTHER, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

List of the Fac Similes.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1s,	On the Lancaster Bank.
2s,	" Farmers' Bank of Lancaster.
5s,	" Philadelphia Bank.
5s,	" Bank of Middletown.
5s,	" Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.
5s,	" Bank of Pittsburgh.
5s,	" Merch. & Man. Bk. of Pittsburgh.

OHIO.

1s,	On the State Bank of Ohio.
2s,	" Do. Do. Do.
3s,	" Do. Do. Do.
5s,	" Do. Do. Do.
10s,	" Do. Do. Do.
20s,	" Do. Do. Do.
5s,	" Ohio State Stock Bank.
10s,	" Do. Do. Do.

INDIANA.

1s,	On the State Bank of Indiana.
2s,	" Do. Do. Do.
5s,	" Do. Do. Do.
20s,	" Do. Do. Do.

KENTUCKY.

1s,	On the Northern Bank of Kentucky.
1s,	" Do. Do. Do.

MARYLAND.

5s,	On the Franklin Bank of Baltimore.
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CONNECTICUT.

2s,	On the Hartford Bank.
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NEW YORK.

2s,	On the Sullivan Co. Bk. at Monticello.
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OUR GLASS.

Some of our subscribers have asked us for a glass. We must confess we have no faith ourselves in such things, to aid in the detection of a counterfeit. Did it never occur to you, that in looking at a note through one of these little magnifying glasses, that it will make *fine engraving look coarse!* and thus frustrate the very object for which it is given. The best glass is our Fac Simile plates.

We observe others give a long list of stereotyped rules to detect counterfeit money. This reminds us of the wonderful patent nostrums or universal panaceas, that profess to cure every disease that flesh is heir to, when they really cure none. Have not the medallions, the human figures, the lettering, and in fact, every portion of a note, been imitated in a surpassing style of excellence by the counterfeiter? Every person who is familiar with the subject, will answer in the affirmative. The great deficiency, generally, is found in the *position* of the various figures and embellishments, as regards their relative distances to each other, on the face of the note. Take, for instance, our fac simile of the Ten on the "Ohio State Stock Bank." If you are not a good judge of engraving, the difference in the *length* of the good and bad note, will determine which is the genuine. Observe, also, our plate on the Tens "State Bank of Ohio." In the oval that contains the large X in the vignette, the man's knee in the counterfeit is at a distance from an inside line, while in the genuine the position is different. And whenever the position becomes defective or distinction that

A FEW WORDS TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The proprietors of "Kennedy's (to be published by A. S. Pennell & Co.) Counterfeit Detector," being determined to increase the value of this old established publication, present this *Fac Simile and Coin Supplement*, confident that it will supply a desideratum in the financial and mercantile world, and constitute a complete check against the frauds of the counterfeiter.

The inquiry is, how shall the public be protected and secured against the rapid and alarming increase of counterfeit issues? So prevalent has the counterfeiter become in his nefarious business, that the very first class bank notes are copied and imitated with an exactness that seems to defy detection. No written description can convey an adequate idea of the difference that may exist between the good and bad note, for frequently the variation is so *slight*, that the counterfeit bill must be seen in contrast with the genuine, when the points of distinction will be readily observed. This is the prominent feature of our Detector, and one which we feel confident will be appreciated by every person that handles money.

These full engraved fac simile illustrations are got up at a very heavy expense, and were it not for the favorable reception the Review has met with in every State of the Union on account of them, we would be compelled to abandon this feature of our enterprise. But we have been encouraged by a rapidly increasing subscription list, as well as numerous letters from highly respectable business houses in different portions of the Union, (where they would have sustained losses, had it not been for these fac similes,) to persevere in this new undertaking.

Whenever any dangerous counterfeit bank note is put into circulation, such as the Twenty dollar bill on the "State Bank of Indiana," or the Fives or Tens on the "Ohio State Stock Bank," or the Tens on the "State Bank of Ohio," or the Twos on the "Hartford Bank of Connecticut," we at once place it in the hands of our engraver, who first gives a fac simile of it, and afterwards engraves those points of the genuine note, wherein are seen the marks of variation or deficiency in the counterfeit. And on the margin of each plate we give an elaborate description, with unmistakable reference marks, that the most ordinary reader can comprehend. Hence it is no longer necessary to caution our patrons to refuse all *ones, twos, threes, fives, tens, &c., &c.*, on such and such banks, because they have been so closely imitated by counterfeiters: but our advice now is, to study well the points of difference that we have so plainly set before you in our Fac Similes. And strange to remark, that there never has been a counterfeit bill issued which did not differ in some degree from the genuine! We believe it is not in the constitution of things, (if we may be allowed so to express ourselves,) for the counterfeiter to give such an *exact copy* of the genuine note as to destroy the difference between the good and the base issue. There will *always* be some points of distinction. These we shall endeavor to bring to light and expose through our Fac Simile method.

With these remarks, we present you with our Supplement, feeling assured that it, in connection with our Review, will be found indispensable references to protect you against

KENNEDYS'

(LATE SIBBET'S,)

BANK NOTE REVIEW

AND

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR:

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE, INCLUDING THE FAC
SIMILE AND COIN SUPPLEMENT.

The Bank Note Review, from its series of Fac Simile Illustrations, Coin Supplement, reliable reports of the solvency or insolvency of all Banks, its numerous important commercial and financial statistical tables, and general business intelligence, will be found not only one of the most perfect COUNTERFEIT DETECTORS, but a periodical of practical and useful information.

It is the oldest Detector in the country with one exception; being established in 1838, by Mr. Sibbet, then one of the principal bankers and exchange brokers of this city. It is now under the correcting supervision of S. Jones & Co., (formerly Sibbet & Jones,) one of the oldest and most firmly established banking houses in the West.

The new proprietors have completely overhauled and set up in new type the entire Bank Note List, and have added a *description of every counterfeit note in circulation*, that it was possible for them to obtain; besides, they have quoted every solvent Bank in the country. It will now be found so entirely correct, that they are safe in giving the caution to REFUSE ALL BANKS NOTES NOT FOUND QUOTED IN IT.

It will always be our pride as well as our duty, to uphold all banking institutions that cover their circulation by ample security, and thus protect the bill holder from any possible loss. But we feel it is no less our duty to denounce all false Banking systems, and whenever designing men attempt to swindle the public by their "promises to pay," in the form of bank notes, we shall be among the first to expose them, and put our patrons upon their guard against their shinplasters.

KENNEDY & BROTHER,

Publishers & Proprietors.

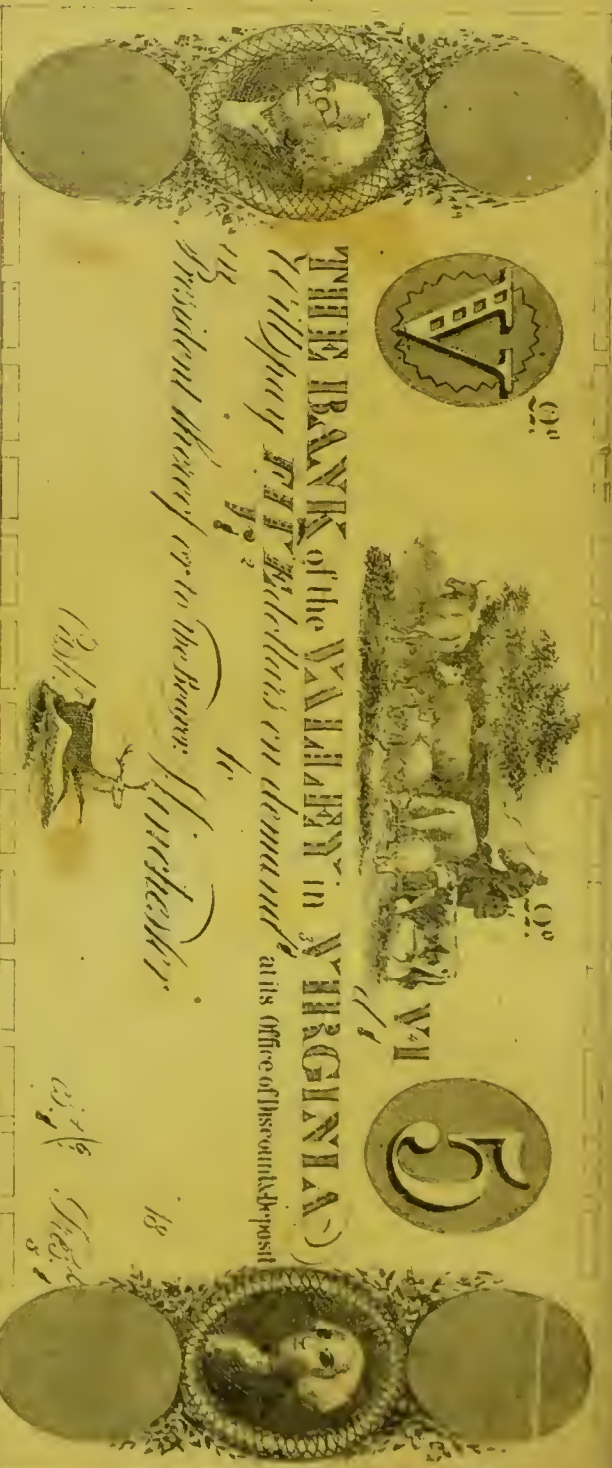
EXPLANATIONS.

5s, Bank of the Valley, Va.

The V in the word FIVE in denomination line [see at figure 1,] is different from the genuine, as shown at figure 2, just below—the top of the latter is round. The top of the last d in the word demand, [see at figure 3,] is directly below the V in VIRGINIA; in the genuine, [see at figure 4,] the top of the d points to the middle of the space between the VI in the same word VIRGINIA. The t in Pres't, at lower right hand corner, [see at figure 5,] touches the round corner piece—in the genuine, as can be seen at figure 6, the t is a space off. There is another mark of difference we have not illustrated, viz: the rule lines upon which the date and officers' names are written, show very distinctly in counterfeit; whilst in the genuine there are none seen.

10s, State Bank of Ohio.

Observe the letter N's in the words TEN, TEN, above and below, on the right end of the note, are the sixteenth of an inch off the end marginal line, as shown at figs. 1 and 3; in the genuine [see at figs. 2 and 4,] they nearly touch. The T in the word The in the beginning of the title line [see at fig. 5] is outside of the work around Harrison; in the genuine, as at figure 6, the foot of the T commences in the inside. The bottom of the p in the word pay, [see at fig. 7,] is outside the same work; in the genuine, as at fig. 8, the p rests on the medalion inside. The upper left end corner medalion, [see at fig. 9,] touches the top marginal line in two places only; in the genuine, see at fig. 10, it touches in five places, and also the left end marginal line. The t in the word the, just below the word pay, as at fig. 11, is the one-sixth of an inch off the outline of the medalion; in the genuine, as shown at figure 12, the t touches.



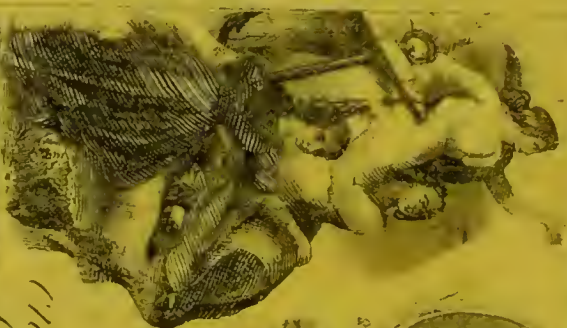
EXPLANATIONS.

1s, Lancaster Bank.

This second engraving represents a counterfeit \$1 of the State Scrip of Pennsylvania issued by the Lancaster Bank. In the shading of the figure 1 in the vignette, the lines marked 1, represent the counterfeit, and those marked 2, the genuine. In the shading of the water to the left of the female figure in the vignette, there is a dark strip, as shown at figure 3; while at 4, in the genuine, the shading is regular and even. The best mark for detection is the difference in the distance the figure 1 in the year is from the upper left corner of the scroll at the bottom of the bill, between the officer's name, which contains the word "B-ASSUR." It will be noticed in the counterfeit the figure 1 touches the upper corner of the scroll as shown at 5; whilst in the genuine it is a little distance off, as marked at figure 6.

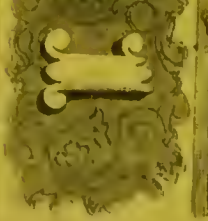
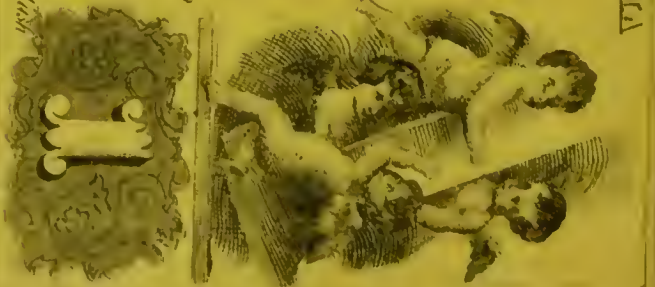
2s, Farmer's Bank Lancaster

This plate represents a counterfeit 2, State Scrip, on Farmer's Bank of Lancaster, re-issuance. The Horn of Plenty, which forms the end of the large figure 2 surrounding the female on the right end of the note, strikes the bottom line in the counterfeit as shown at figure 1; while in the genuine the bunch of fruits is some distance from the line, as shown at figure 2. In the counterfeit, the figures of 1841 after "May," are below the line, under the female figure, as shown at figure 3. Their position in the genuine note is shown at figure 4. In the counterfeit note, the flourish of the final "d" in the word "directed," is some distance off the "W" in the "TWO;" in the genuine, the flourish touches the shading of the "W." Fig. 5 shows the shading, and Fig. 6 the genuine. The paper of the counterfeit note is bad.

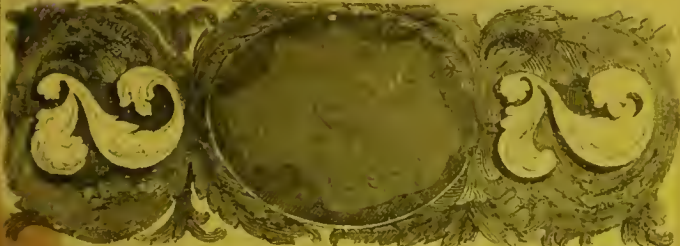


LANCASTER BANK

Will pay **ONE DOLLAR** to bearer on demand as directed by the Act of Assembly of May 18th 1834
Lancaster 20 May 1841
54
3-23 1839
20 May 1841
62



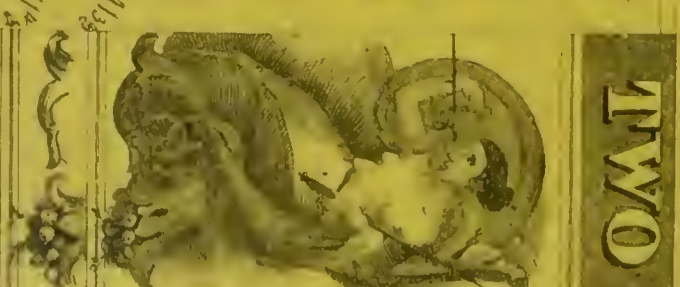
LANCASTER PA



FARMER'S BANK OF LANCASTER

Will pay **TWO DOLLARS** to bearer on demand as directed by the Act of Assembly of May 18th 1834

TWO DOLLARS



EXPLANATIONS.

1s, State Bank of Ohio.

Observe the hand of the man with a sickle, in the vignette. Mark the difference between it and the hand of the genuine, as shown at figure 2: that of the bad is closed, except the fore-finger, whilst the hand on good is nearly open. In the genuine, under the same man in the vignette, two white spools can be distinctly seen, as shown at figure 4, which are not discernible [see at figure 3,] in the counterfeit. The next mark is the distance the top of the last l in the word "will" is off the dress of the female figure on the right end of the note. In the counterfeit [see at figure 5] you can place the head of a pin in the space between the top of the l and the dress—in the genuine bill the l is close up to the dress, as at figure 6.

2s, State Bank of Ohio.

This second plate exhibits another of those well executed counterfeits, which it is impossible to detect from a mere written description. Observe at the left end, the scroll of the label work on which is the head of Penn, is the breadth of a pin head off the left end marginal line—in the genuine it touches. The dotted line at figure 4 shows the genuine. The part of the scarf on the lap of the female in the vignette, as pointed to at figure 1, is thick and blunt, in the genuine it is more peaked, as shown in the little figure to the right, as pointed to at fig. 2. Also, the word "Cincinnati," after the engravers' names, looks like "Cincinnati."






THE STATE BANK OF OHIO will
pay to bearer **ONE DOLLAR** and no more
than



will pay ONE






THE STATE BANK OF OHIO will
pay to bearer **TWO DOLLARS** and no more
than



will pay TWO

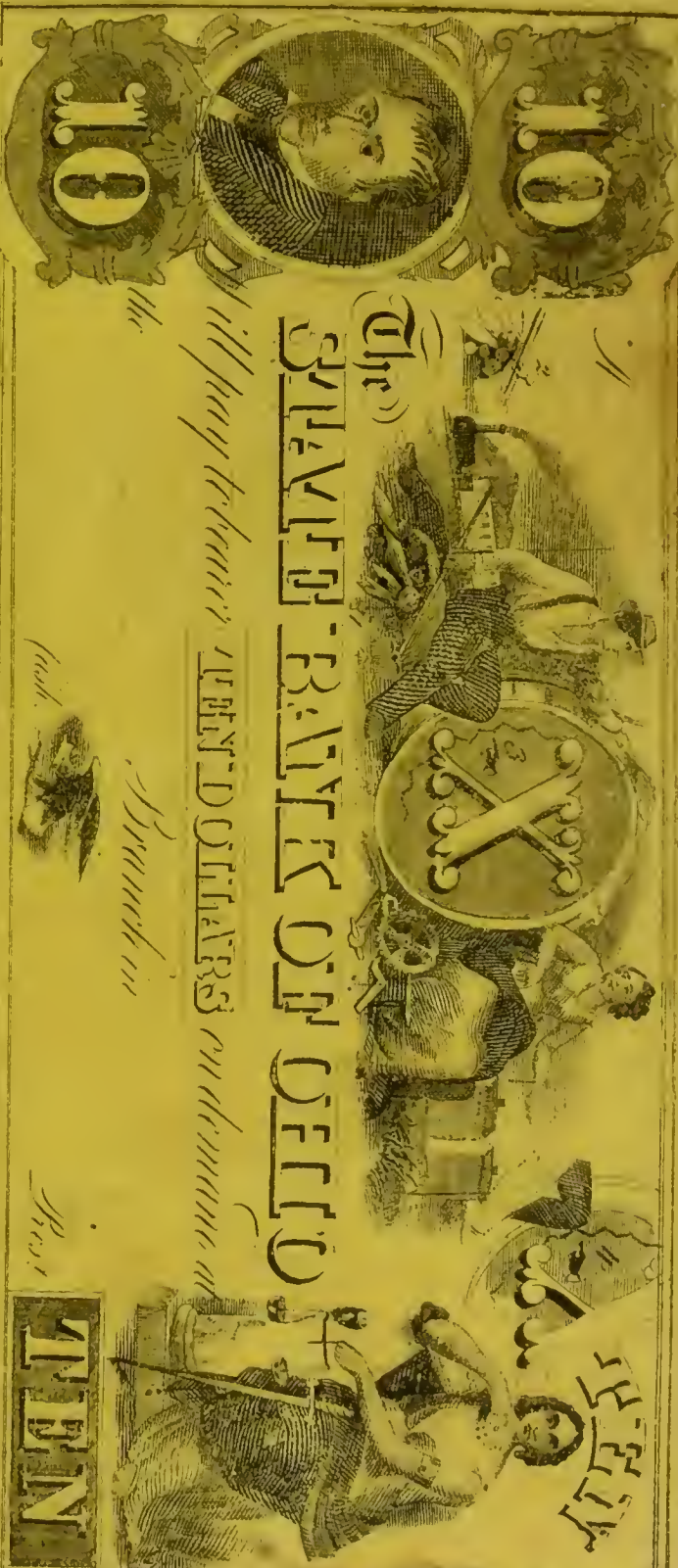
EXPLANATIONS.

10s, State Bank of Ohio.

This first plate presents our patrons with a fac simile of a counterfeit that is unsurpassed for its masterly execution. In a great many instances it has thrown dissimilitude to them. Our engravers inform us that it is copied *line for line*, but, strange to say, the counterfeit has left two distinct points of difference from the genuine. Observe the most palpable mark of distinction in the centre of the vignette, to the left of the big X. The knee of the man in the counterfeit bill, is almost the thickness of a pin head from the saw line inside, as shown at figure 3. In the genuine bill, [see at fig. 4,] the knee touches that line. Mark also the distinction between the appearance of the cluster of fruit, &c. in the good and bad bills. Fig. 1 shows the counterfeit, and figure 2 shows how the fruit, &c. appear in the good bill.

20s, State Bank of Ohio.

Observe in the word *will*, at the end of the title of the bank, the two *ll*'s in the bad note are the same length, and the top of the first *l* is nearly the sixteenth of an inch off the shield, as shown at figure 1: in the good bill the first *l* nearly touches the shield, it being made a little longer. The houses, &c. back of the female in the vignette, are too dark, [as shown at fig. 3,] in the counterfeit; whilst in the good, [as shown at fig. 4,] they are very light, and finely perspective. The tail of the letter *p* in *pay* is longer in the good note, [see at fig. 6,] and touches the medallion at a different place than it does [see at fig. 5,] on the bad bill. The top of the medallion, at left end of note, [see at fig. 7,] is quite different from the genuine, as exhibited at fig. 8: three points of the flower wreath touch the top marginal line, whilst in the good note *five* almost touch. The bad bill [see at figs. 9 and 10,] is nearly a quarter of an inch longer than the genuine.



EXPLANATIONS,

5s, Bank of Middletown.

This 1st plate represents a counterfeit \$5 State Serp on the Bank of Middletown, Pa. The counterfeit is a good one, and there are many in circulation. In the medallion head at the right of the note, the lines run from left to right, or nearly so in the counterfeit; while in the genuine their direction is up and down. The counterfeit is represented at Fig. 1, and the genuine at Fig. 2. The entire round the same medallion head, is larger in the base than the genuine note, as represented at Fig. 3, for the counterfeit, and Fig. 4 for the genuine note. The dotted line exhibited by the figure 6, shows the exact size of the genuine, which is considerably smaller than the counterfeit.

5s, Philadelphia Bank.

This 2d plate represents a five on the Philadelphia Bank. The engraving looks a little dull and blurred; but their general appearance is fair, and requires close observation. Observe at figures 1 and 2. The etched flower work in the genuine touches the left end medallion, (see at fig. 2.) in the counterfeit it is the sixteenth of an inch off it, as at figure 1. Another difference is in the length of the title of the Bank. The genuine is almost the eighth of an inch longer, as shown by the chart plate. Figure 3 shows the length of the counterfeit, and 4 the genuine.



MIDDLETOWN PA



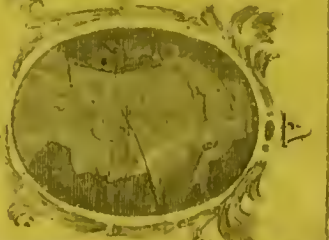
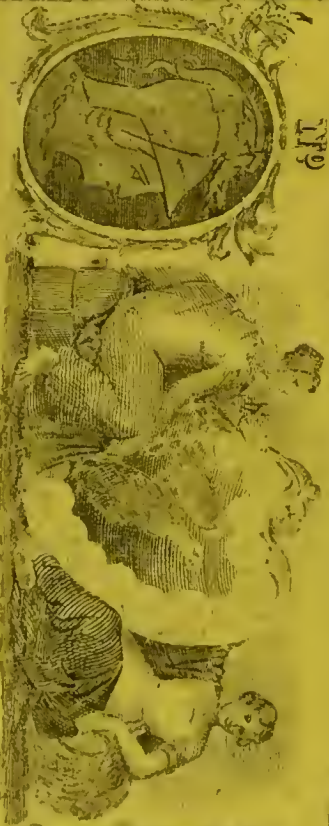
THE BANK OF MIDDLETOWN

FIVE DOLLARS

Will pay
on demand directed by the very Assembly of the 10th May 1841

RE-ISSUE

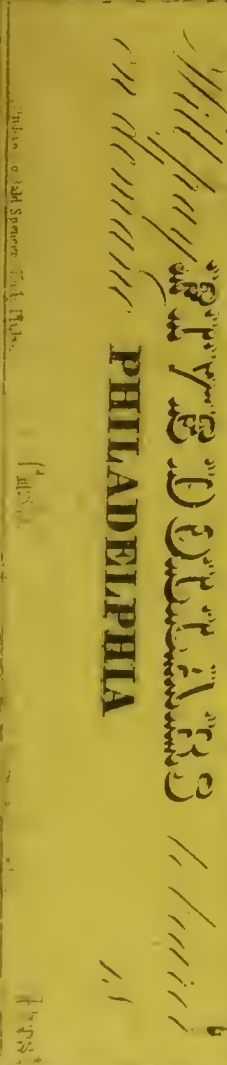
179



THE PHILADELPHIA

FIVE DOLLARS

PHILADELPHIA



EXPLANATIONS.

3s, State Bank of Ohio.

This first plate represents a counterfeit Three Dollar note on the "State Bank of Ohio." The entire appearance of the note is bad. The arm of the female in the vignette is small and unshapen, as at figure 1, with no point to the collar: in the genuine the arm is full and round, and the collar is pointed, as at fig. 2. There is also a marked difference in the engraving of the shield in the vignette, as seen at fig. 3 in the counterfeit, and 4 in the genuine. The base upon which the female figure at the right end of the note, with "THREE" upon it, in the genuine rests upon the lower marginal line. The counterfeit is shown at figure 5, and the genuine at figure 6.

5s, State Bank of Ohio.

This second plate represents a counterfeit Five. The general appearance of the engraving is bad. The lines around the word "FIVE" in the lower right hand corner of the note, are markedly different in the counterfeit from the genuine. The difference may be seen at once at fig. 1 for the bad, and fig. 2 for the good note. Opposite the letter T in the word "The," there is a deep indentation in the engraved border, as seen at fig. 3. The appearance of the genuine is shown at fig. 4. The final O in the word "Ohio," is differently shaped, as at fig. 5 for the counterfeit, and 6 for the genuine note. The marginal line of the counterfeit is also smaller than the genuine, as shown at figs. 7 and 8.



The **SLAYED BATTLE OF OHIO** will pay the bearer **THREE DOLLARS** on demand at the

Branch in

184

THREE

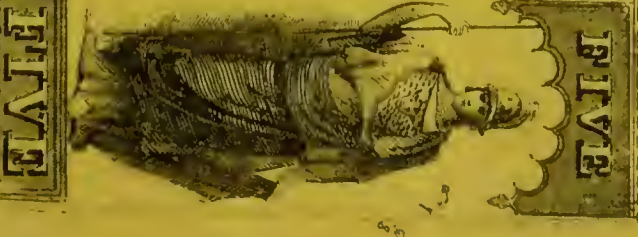


The **SLAYED BATTLE OF OHIO** will pay the bearer **FIVE DOLLARS** on demand at the

Branch in

184

FIVE



EXPLANATIONS.

1s, Northern Bank of Ky.

This counterfeit may readily be detected by an examination of the female figure in the vignette. In the counterfeit there is an indentation or bending in of the waist, as shown at figure 1; in the genuine, the robe is flowing and not apparently confined, as may be seen at figure 2 in the engraving. The figure has, in the counterfeit, a large bunch of hair on the left side of the head, which the genuine has not; and the expression of the face is entirely different. Also, in the letter D in Davies, there is a marked difference. In the counterfeit the lines in the tail of the letter do not touch each other. In the genuine they do, which may be seen by a comparison of figures 3 and 4; the former representing the counterfeit, and the latter the genuine letter. The heads of Washington and Clay, on the left margin, are badly done in the counterfeit note, the eyes, especially. The genuine also is nearly a half inch longer than the counterfeit. The distinct and marked difference between the counterfeits represented in the plates and the genuine notes, as we have noted them, will save those who are not perfectly familiar with money, many a dollar.

1s, Northern Bank of Ky.

The second engraving represents another counterfeit One Dollar note on the Northern Bank of Kentucky. In the counterfeit as shown at fig. 1, the shading under the right arm of the female in the vignette, is but a line; in the genuine note the shading is full and distinct as at figure 2. In the counterfeit the letter "r" in the word "cashier," is at the end of the dog's foot, as shown at figure 3. In the genuine the "r" is under the foot, as shown at figure 4. The heads of Washington and Clay on the left margin of the note are also badly done.

The President, Directors

ONE DOLLAR

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY

Pay to the order of the

cashier

Washington

Clay

The President, Directors

ONE DOLLAR

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY

Pay to the order of the

cashier

Washington

Clay

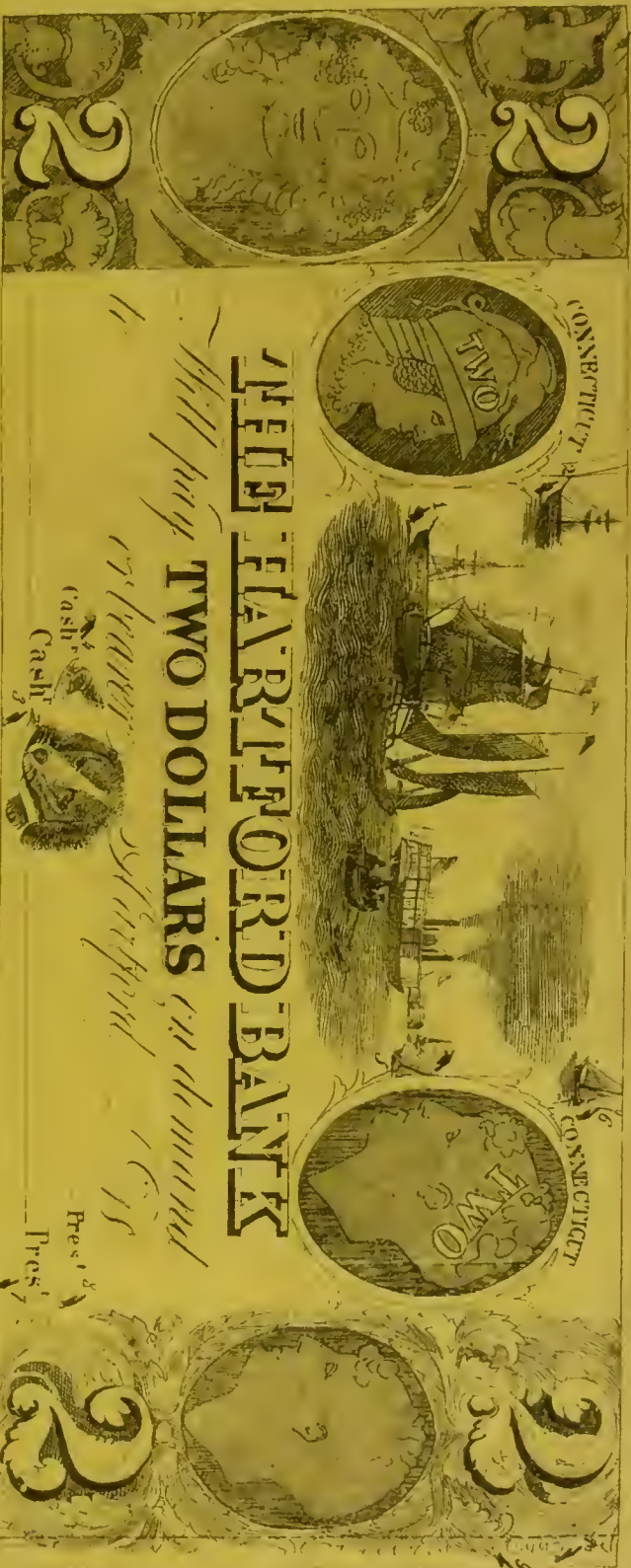
EXPLANATIONS.

2s, Hartford Bank, Conn.

The first prominent mark of difference is seen at fig. 1, in the left side of vignette. The bowsprit of the little vessel in the counterfeit is fully a 1/4 of an inch off the outline around the medalion head; in the genuine note, (see at fig. 2,) it touches that line. Notice the difference in the size of the lettering in the words *cash* and *pay*, (figs. 3 and 7 show the counterfeit, and 4 and 8 the genuine.) Observe closely, and a small sail boat can be distinctly seen in the genuine vignette just touching the outline of the right medalion, as shown at fig. 6; in the counterfeit this sail boat is dull and faint, and (as at fig. 5,) can only be partly seen. The genuine bill is a 1/4 of an inch shorter than the counterfeit; fig. 10 shows the length of the good, and fig. 9 the bad bill. The shrinkage of the paper, however, will frequently change this difference.—There is in the genuine a fine line ground work shading in the lettering of the name of the bank, and the denomination line, *Two Dollars*, which is omitted in the counterfeit.

5, Franklin Bank, Md.

This second plate is the representation of a very dangerous counterfeit. We omit, however, a description of it, because this bank is calling in and cancelling all notes of this description, and is issuing others of this denomination from an entirely new and different plate. Our advice is, refuse all notes like this fac simile, and you are safe.



EXPLANATIONS.

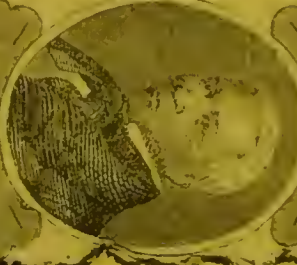

THE PIECE NOTE FRAUD.

This is not the fac simile of a counterfeit, as we have not heard yet of any on the new plate, but we have put it here because one of the notes of this denomination and bank was presented by a merchant of this city, a short time since, at the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh. The officers tendered four dollars for it, as but four-fifths of the note were present. The holder refused to receive this sum, and sued the Bank for five dollars. After a thorough and careful examination of the case, the magistrate gave judgement for only four dollars, the sum originally tendered, thus deciding that the bank was right in refusing to pay for any more than the proportion of the note offered. The merchant had taken the note in the regular course of business as a five dollar bill, and had to sustain a loss of a dollar.

The caution to the receiver of money is obvious. Take no note which has been torn in two and pasted together, unless the reading on the face of the note shows that the entire note is there.

2s, Sullivan Co. Bank, N. Y.

This is a tip top imitation of the genuine: but as the Bank is winding up its affairs and calling in its issues, which must be presented within a year, we deem it unnecessary to trouble our readers with a minute description of this counterfeit. Better refuse all its notes.

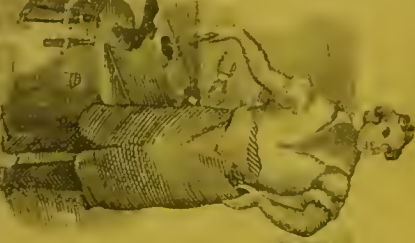

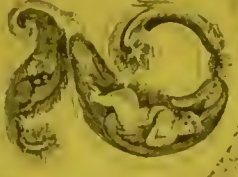

The Exchange Bank

FIVE DOLLARS

DEPOSIT RECEIPT

1870

Pres:

SULLIVAN COUNTY BANK

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

on demand

Five Dollars

1870

Pres:

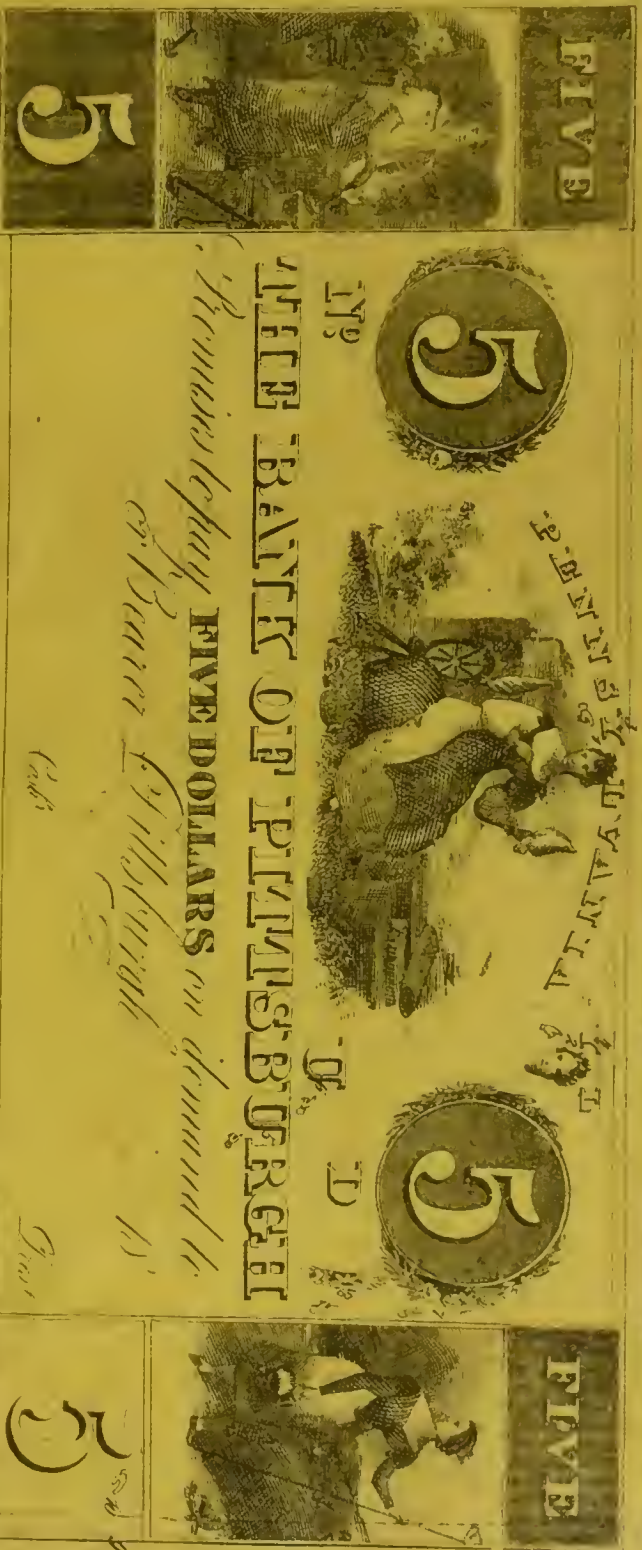
EXPLANATIONS.

Bank of Pittsburgh.

This fac simile plate represents a very deceptive counterfeit on one of our city banks. In the word "Pennyvania" in a circle around the head of the female in the vignette, the letter X is some distance to the left of the head, as at figure 1, while in the genuine it nearly touches the hair, as may be seen at fig. 2. In the counterfeit the top of the same letter X is a little space off the top marginal line of the note, as at figure 3, whilst in the genuine it touches that line, as shown at figure 4. In the bad note, there is an extra line in the letter U [see at fig. 5] in the word "Pittsburgh;" in the genuine [see at figure 6], it is different. The flowers surrounding the large figure 5 to the right of vignette, are nearer [see at figure 7.] in the counterfeit, to the female on the right end of the note: in the genuine the flowers are good deal further off, as seen at figure 8. The bad note is nearly the eighth of an inch longer than the good, as shown at figure 9 and 10.

5s, Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh.

Observe the foot of the female in the vignette is quite else [see at figure 1] to the tops of the letters CT in the word Manufacturers, in title line: in genuine [see at figure 2,] you could put the head of a pin in the space. In the genuine bill the letter t in the word to touches [see at fig. 4] the right end of the parallel-gram, upon which the denomination, "Five Dollars," is engraved; in the counterfeit [see at figure 3] there is a little space. The difference in the length of the note is too slight to mention. The eyes of Franklin and the other human figures, are more dots.





COIN SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE BANK NOTE REVIEW

AND

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR,

GIVING THE VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS IN CIRCULATION.

GOLD PIECES.

UNITED STATES.



Dollar—\$1.



\$5.



Eagle, 10.



Half Eagle, 1833—\$5.25.



Eagle—\$10.

MEXICO.—SOUTH and CENTRAL AMERICA.



Doubleon—\$15.50 and 15.75



1/2 Doubleon—\$3.87



Doubleon—15.50 @ 15.75



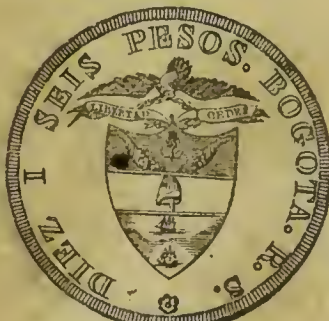
Doubleon—\$15.50 @ 15.75.



Doubleon—\$15.50 @ 15.75.



Doubleon—\$15.50 @ 15.75.



Doubleon—\$15.50 @ 15.75



Doubleon—\$15.50 @ 15.75

SOUTH and CENTRAL AMERICA.



Doubleon—\$15.50 @ 15.75



Doubleon—\$15.50 @ 15.75



Half Joe, (Brazil) \$8 @ 8.50



1/2 Doubleon, \$7.75.

Gold Coins of South and Central America, Portugal, Spain and England



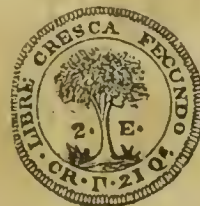
Doubloon, Ecuador—\$7.75.



½ Doubloon \$3.87.



Moidore, 7,8 (Brazil) \$4.



½ Doubloon, \$3.75.



½ Doubloon, \$3.75.



½ Doubloon, \$3.75.



¼ Doubloon, \$3.75.



1 1-6 Doub. 90 cts.



1 1-6 Doub. 90 cts.

PORTUGAL.



Dobro of 20,000 Reis—\$34.



½ João—\$8.50.



Moidore (4000 Reis)—\$6.



Crown—\$5.72.



90 cts.



1-10 Moidore 48 cts.

SPAIN.



Half Doubloon—\$8.



1-16 Doub.—\$1.



Doubloon—\$16.



Pistole, \$4.



½ Half Pistole, \$2.

ENGLAND.



1820



Sovereign, \$4.83.



Double Sovereign—\$9.67.



Guinea—\$5.

Gold Coins of England, France, Italy, Sardinia and Germany.



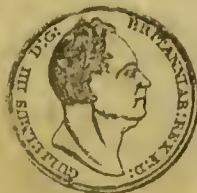
(Both sides.)



Dragon Sovereign—\$4.80



Five Sovereigns—\$24.20



(Both sides.)



Sovereign—\$4.83



1/2 Sovereign—\$2.41



1/2 Sovereign—\$2.41



1/2 Guinea—\$2.50



1/2 Guinea—\$1.65.



One Mohur—\$6.75



1/2 Sovereign, (1st side) \$2.41 Sovereign, (2d side) \$2.41



FRANCE



40 Francs—\$7.66



20 Francs—\$3.83



20 Francs—\$3.83



20 Francs—\$3.83



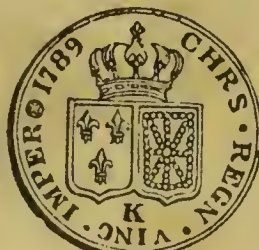
40 Francs—\$7.66



93 Cents.



Louis d'or—\$4.50



Double Louis d'or—\$9



Louis d'or—\$4.50



93 15.

ITALY and SARDINIA.



Ten Scudi—\$10



40 Lires—\$7.66



100 Lires—\$19.15



20 Lires—\$3.83



2.83

GERMANY.



10 Thalers, \$7.80.



10 Thalers, \$7.80.



10 Thalers, \$7.80.



10 Thalers, \$7.80.



5 Thalers—\$3.90



5 Thalers—\$3.90



5 Thalers—\$3.90



2 1/2 Thalers—\$1.95.



10 Thalers—\$7.80

AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, DENMARK and NETHERLANDS.



Quadruple Ducat—\$8.80



Double Frederick d'or—\$7.80



Double Christiad'or—\$7.80



1 Imperial—\$3.90.



Sovereign—\$6.50



Frederick d'or—\$3.90



10 Guilders—\$3.98



Ducat—\$2.20



5 Guilders, 198



5 Guilder—\$1.98

ARABIC.



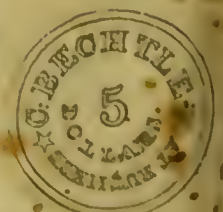
\$1.20



German Rix Dollar, 93 Cts.



Quintuple Eagle \$50.



\$4.75

SILVER PIECES.

UNITED STATES.



One Dollar.



Half Dollar.



One Dollar.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.



25 cents.



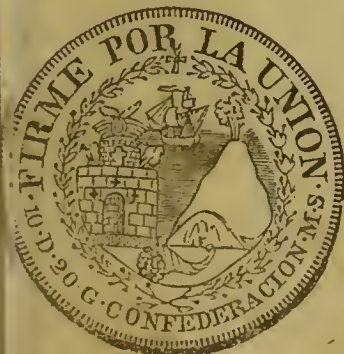
One Dollar.



50 cents.



One Dollar.



One Dollar.



6 cents.



12 cents.



19 cents.



25 cents



Base Dollar. 90 cts.



One Dollar.



One Dollar.



9 cents.



4 cents.



98 cents.

Silver Coins of South and Central America.



90 cents.



30 cents



Base Dollar, 85 cts.



Dollar, 90 cts.



Base Dollar, 75 cents.



$\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar, 35 cents



$\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar, 50 cents.



Half dollar, 45 cents.



$\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar, 50 cents



$\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar, 23 cents



$\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar, 23 cents.



$\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar, 20 cents.



$\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar 25 cents.



2 Reals, 23 cents.



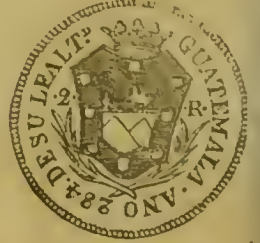
4 Reals, 23 cents.



2 Reals, 23 cents.



2 Reals, 16 cents.



2 Reals, 23 cents.



1-2 Real 6 cents.



$\frac{1}{4}$ Real, 5 cents.



1 Real, 11 cents.



1 Real, 11 cents.



1 Real, 11 cents.



10 cents (Danish West India) 5 cents.



$\frac{1}{2}$ Real, 6 cents.



$\frac{1}{4}$ Real, 6 cents.



2 cents.



(Hayti) 5 cents.

Silver Coins of South America and Spain,

BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL.



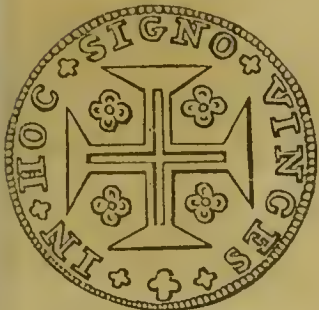
690 Reis, 98 cents.



690 Reis, 98 cents.



690 Reis, 98 cents.



Cruzado, 50 cents,



6 Vintems, 12 cents,



Testoon, 8 cents.



Cruzado, 50 cents

SPAIN.



Pistareen, 16 cents,



1 Real, 12 cents:



Medio, 6 cents.



Medio, 6 cents:



1 Real, 12 cents.



Cross Pistareen, 16 cents



1/4 Pistareen 4 cts.



1/2 Pistareen, 9 cts.



Head Pistareen, 18 cents.



Head Pistareen, 18 cts.



1/2 Dollar, 48 cents



Half Dollar, 50 cents



5 Pesetas, 90 cents



Dollar

Silver Coins of Spain and England.



Dollar—\$1



Dollar—\$1



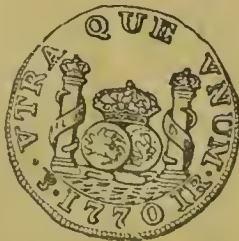
10 Dollar, 50 cents.



Dollar—\$1



Qr. Dollar, 25 cents.



Qr. Dolla , 25 cents.



1 Peseta, 17 cents.



Qr. Dollar, 25 cents.

ENGLAND.



Shilling, 22 cents.



3 cents.



Sixpence, 10 cents



2 cents



Shilling, 22 cents.



Sixpence, 10 cents.



2 Shilling 22, cents.



Half Crown, 56 cents.



Shilling, 22 cents.



Sixpence, 10 cts.



Half Crown 56 cents



7 cents.



5 cents.



Crown, \$1.10.



Half Crown, 56 cents.



Half Crown, 56 cents.



Shilling, 22 cents.

Silver Coins of England, English Colonies and France.



5 Shillings, 99 cents.



Half Crown, 56 cents.



Half Crown, 56 cents.



Crown, \$1 00



3 Shillings, 50 cents.



30 Pence, 44 cents.



1s. 6d. 25 cents.

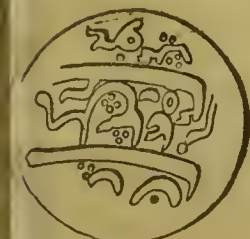


10 cents.



Crown, \$1.00.

.....
ENGLISH COLONIES.



Rupee, 40 cts,



5 cents.



10 cents.



Rupee, 40 cents.



Dollar, 92 cents,



Qr. 22 cents



80 cents.

.....
FRANCE.



Franc, 4 cents.



Franc, 8 cts.



Five francs, 93 cts.



Five francs, 93 cts.



1/4 Franc. 8 cts.



15 Sols, 12 cents.



10 Sous, 8 cts.



1 Franc 17 cts.

Silver Coins of France and Italy.



2 Francs, 34cts.



1 Franc, 17 cents.



15 Sols, 12 cents.



30 Sols, 25 cents.



1/4 Crown, 25 cents



Crown, \$1,05



2 Francs, 34 cents.



2 Pauls, 18 cents



Half Crown 50 cts.



5 Francs, 93 cents.



Half Crown, 50 cents.



30 Sols, 25 cents.

ITALY.



8-udo, 83 c. nts.



3 Liveres, 34 cents.



Half Scudo, 46 cents.



Scudo, 93 cents.



10 Pauls, 97 cents.



1 Carlin, 7 cts.



Scudo, 93 cents.



10 Pauls, 97 cents

Silver Coins of Italy, Sardinia and Germany.



1 Lire, 17 cents.



Florin 20 cents.



6 Livres, \$1.00



5 Livres, 93 cents.



Scudo, 93 cents.

SARDINIA and GERMANY.



2 Livres, 34 cts.



1/4 Livres, 8 cents.



5 Livres, 93 cents.



Double Thaler, \$1.30



Double Thaler, \$1.30.



Rix Dollar, \$1.00



Rix Dollar, \$1.00



Double Thaler, \$1.30



1 Lire, 17 cents.



1/6 Thaler, 8 cents.



1/6 Thaler, 8 cents.



1/6 Thaler, 8 cents



1/6 Thaler, 8 cents



Conventon Thaler, 87 cts.



5 Livres, 93 cents.



Crown Thaler, \$1.00

Silver Coins of Germany.

GERMANY.



Crown Thaler, \$1.00.



Crown Dollar, \$1.00



Thaler, 65 cents.



Crown Thaler, \$1.00.



Crown Thaler \$1.00



Crown Thaler, \$1.00



11-2th Thaler, 4 cts.



Double Thaler, \$1.30.



Double Gilder, 72 cents.



Specie Dollar, 95 cents.



Double Guilder, 72 cents.



Thaler, 65 cents.



Thaler, 65 cents



20 Kreuzers, 14 cts



20 Kreuzers, 14 cts.



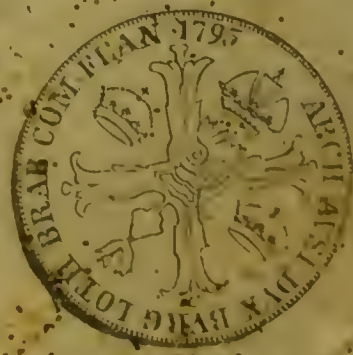
20 Grani, 11 cents.



20 Kreuzers, 14 cts



Quarter Crown, 25 cts.



Crown, \$1.00